

power of hydraulic press—after pressure, melt and cast it over again blocks which must be cut into pieces revolving knives or other cutters, and the pieces put into bags in a box, after manner of a cheese, and subject them to action of hot water or steam, but to such an extent as to melt the Stearine, then apply moderate pressure until it is hard enough for candles. The manner of applying the pressure after in the box, is to put a bowl over the bags in the chest, after being dried, and apply gentle pressure until it is a hardness and wax-like consistency, which would cause it to be general instead for that article.

"We have often heard the oily part of the Lord styled 'Oiline,' than Elaine, and the latter is the classical derivation." [Gleanings of Husbandry.]

OLD FIELDS

The Editor of the American Farmer suggests the use of sainfoin in renovating those desolate tracts of exhausted land in the South passing under the familiar name of old fields. He recommends the following as probably the most advantageous mode of treatment. Sow a bushel of plaster to the acre, turn under two crops of buck wheat the same season, and spread thereon from twenty-five to fifty bushels of lime; then sow the sainfoin.

This grass is highly esteemed in England, especially as a renovator. It will grow upon the poorest land, only requiring a dry soil—its roots are generally penetrators, and the grass, it is said, will afford good hay and pasture, when once it, for ten or fifteen years. The celebrated Mr. Coke esteemed it very highly, and used it most extensively as a renovator.

One day, thank God, is passed when old fields are deserted for *El Dorado* in other lands, and the great question is, what is the most advantageous mode of improvement?—Southern Planter.

Bagging made of Cotton.—Messrs. Wenden and Sanford of Aatonton have ordered to our office a sample of bagging made of cotton, at the Factory of Williams, Esq. of Athens, in this State. This bagging is 44 inches wide, weighs 1 1/2 pounds to the yard, and can be sold for 22 cents per yard. We invite farmers of Baldwin to call and see the sample that is in this office. A better mode of bagging we venture to say has never been manufactured. We hope soon to see the day, when all the cotton raised in Georgia, will be packed in bagging made of cotton. —Milledgeville Journal, 20th ult.

IMPORTANCE OF THE QUALITY OF SALT USED IN MAKING BUTTER.

At a late Agricultural meeting in Augusta, Maine, Dr. Bates stated the Quakers in Fairfield were in the habit of buying the best description of coarse salt and cleansing it, and having it ground, & this salt they used in the manufacture of butter. The consequence was, the butter made by the Quakers of Fairfield, had a better reputation and bore a higher price than the butter made in other towns. He held them as worthy of imitation. He stated that loss of butter manufactured in this State was greater in amount every year than the tax—more than two hundred thousand dollars. He believed that, if his fact were generally understood, if the people could be made aware of the loss incurred by bad manufacture, we should at once see an improvement in this article of which so much is produced and which enters in our daily consumption. —Maine Farmer.

The following facts illustrate with force the great superiority of a small farm well worked, over a large one indifferently tilled. Yet, this is one of the most difficult lessons which a farmer is required to learn: **FARMING IN MASSACHUSETTS.**

Mr. Jesse Trull, Jr., of Andover, on a farm of 45 acres, has expended in the last three years \$1,695 for manure, besides using 11 which could be made on the farm, and 10 loads of night soils, which cost but little except the trouble and labor of carting. Besides this large sum for manure, he has paid in the same time \$1,500 for labor, \$60 for wagons and tools, and his family expenses estimated at \$800 a year. He also expended in a cellar for his barn, and other improvements enough to make up \$6,000 in the three years. All this has been returned to him by the sale of the products of the farm, and the farm has in the meantime increased in value full 33 per cent. notwithstanding the state of the times.

He has the present year among other products, one acre of blood beets which it is supposed will yield 300 bushels; an acre and a half of cabbages planted at the rate of 100 hills to an acre, which he calculates will give 6,000 marketable heads, worth \$10 a ton; 5 acres of potatoes, averaging 250 bushels the acre; 3 1/2 acres of melons, squashes, and cucumers; 3 acres of peas; 2 acres of beans; several acres of corn; 2 acres oats, yielding 10 bushels to the acre; and 12 acres mowing from which he has taken 20 tons English hay.

He keeps but 1 cow, 2 horses, 1 yoke of oxen, and hogs enough to work over his green refuse stuff and make his own pork. He regards his late crops as the most profitable, and says that all early stuff is much less profitable than it would be, were not our markets supplied from the South some weeks before we can possibly raise the articles; and we can take the first price for nothing. —Newburyport Herald.

William Cameron, near Middleway, Virginia, has sent us a specimen of Tuscan wheat from his farm, which good judges pronounce a superior article. Five bushels of this wheat yielded two hundred and twenty five pounds of merchantable flour.

From the Mississippi Farmer. SMOKING BACON, SECURE AGAINST BUGS AND SKIPPERS.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you allow me to offer your readers a method of smoking bacon, and securing it against bugs and worms, which has been fully tried, and met the approbation of a number of excellent and experienced house keepers of my acquaintance; and one, which from a fair trial I gave it last year, I feel authorized to assert, is infallible if carefully executed.

The old method of hanging up meat to smoke, and then having to take it down for the purpose of covering it with canvas, or packing it away in boxes or hogheads to preserve it from the fly, is exceedingly troublesome, and often fails in the desired object; for the egg of the fly is frequently deposited before the bacon is removed; and is hatched after it is packed away. By the following plan no suitable place will be found for depositing the egg, and consequently the skipper or bug cannot follow. It is as follows:

After your meat has been well and thoroughly salted, cover the fleshy side of your joints about an inch thick with dry ashes, (either drained or undrained)—let your sticks, such as are generally used for hanging bacon, be placed across the joints of the smoke-house, near enough to each other to support the joints, then lay them carefully upon the sticks, the skin downwards, and close enough not quite to touch each other—then commence your smoke. The skin soon becomes hard and dry—and the fleshy side being inaccessible to the fly, the egg will not be laid or hatched.

It is useless to put up middlings in this way. They may be hung upon the sticks in the old way, previously to laying on the joints. In this way your smoke-house will hold a great deal more meat, and I assure you it will be smoked as fast or faster, and better than if it were hung up. There is no necessity for ever removing it until you wish to use it. I have now performed my task sir, and hope it will meet the notice of some of your practical and economical readers—and at least excite a sufficient degree of curiosity to induce some of them to give it a trial. If so, I feel confident I shall receive their thanks next fall, and perhaps an invitation to dine upon good ham, than which no dish is more acceptable to your humble servant. E. D. FENNER.

Clinton, January 21, 1840

A Southern planter was lately asked by the honorable Abbott Lawrence of Boston, at what price they could afford to make cotton at the South? His answer was, that a cotton planter was out of debt, under a specie currency, low State taxes, and no tariff, he could make it profitable at three cents a pound; it made, in fact but little difference, as to the price of cotton, if cotton regulated the price of every thing else. We could then compete against India cotton, and against the world. But if bank-paper regulated the price of property, and tariff duties regulated the cost of consumption, we could not afford to make cotton at the present price. —N. Y. Plebian.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO CROP.

The Richmond Compiler, of the 14th, says: "The reports from the country generally represent the tobacco crop as inferior. The season has not been propitious, and the late severe storm whipped and broke it to pieces very much. Besides, about the middle of August the weather was very cool, and the sections near the mountains were visited by frost that did no little damage."

CRITICAL

THE PRESIDENCY.—That the number of persons favorable to the nomination of Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency, is rapidly multiplying, must be obvious to every one. And surely the democratic party need desire no water, braver, or more gallant chieftain to lead them to victory. How strange and "past finding out," are the mutations and permutations of all things here below. But a short while since, when triumphantly resisting, single handed, the oppressive exactions of the federal government upon his native State, we saw Mr. Calhoun denounced as the American Caligula, who, as was said of his infamous Roman predecessor, "saw no prospect of retrieving his affairs but by the subversion of the State; and therefore seized the opportunity that occurred for exciting and promoting civil confusion."

N. W. when the republic has revived the storm which had well nigh prostrated this last hope of the friends of civil liberty throughout the world, we are enabled to see in the course of Mr. Calhoun during the "South Carolina rebellion," that impatience of oppression, that exalted patriotism, and that devoted love of constitutional liberty and law, which characterized the men of the Revolution. We are enabled to see that had ambition been his aim, by the "subversion of the State," nothing but shadows, clouds, and darkness both present and in prospect, rested upon him.

The occurrences of that day having passed into history, we are enabled to see, what Mr. Calhoun's far-reaching sagacity must have perceived at the time, that the Presidential chair, (if he had any aspirations to that exalted station) was far, far removed from him, if not placed forever beyond his reach. But although all hopes of political advancement beyond that which his native State could confer, seemed at an end, Mr. Calhoun did not for a moment falter in his onward course wherever duty and principle pointed. He still maintained that invincible spirit which rises superior to every misfortune, and derives new resources from adversity. The same spirit which animated him, against such fearful odds, to resist

the aggressions of federal power, prompted him on the other day in the Senate, to raise his voice against the protective tariff, through the minds of a stern majority were fixed and settled against him. As he so eloquently and emphatically expressed himself it was his confidence in the "cause of truth." "Crushed to earth she will rise again." She has risen, and her genial influence have spread over the Union, while ten years of arduous service in the councils of the nation under circumstances the most trying and extraordinary have served to remove all doubts from the sceptic and to confirm his friends in their opinions of his true patriotism and constancy to the Constitution.

To offer our opinion of Mr. Calhoun's pre-eminent abilities and great intellectual powers upon which in truth there is but one opinion, would be no very acceptable offering to our readers. Still a man may have all his exalted talents, and yet not be qualified for the Presidency. Happily for Mr. Calhoun, the most prominent trait in his political character is his talent for administration. This was most signally illustrated in his discharge of the duties of Secretary of War. That department never had such a head since the organization of the Government. The energy, system, efficiency, accountability and economy infused into it by Mr. Calhoun, never has been equalled before or since. Another cause of his success in that department, was his singular tact or talent for command, and his firmness and decision in enforcing his orders. These are great and necessary qualifications for the President to possess. And when superadded to these, we call to mind Mr. Calhoun's intimate acquaintance with the financial policy of the country and the theory and practical operation of the government, as proved by his masterly speeches on the tariff and the veto, all must admit that the administration of the federal government could not be committed to abler or safer hands.

Having expressed our views thus freely of Mr. Calhoun, if we should be asked why we do not come out boldly in favor of his nomination by the Democratic Convention, we answer, that we seek not to lead the democratic party nor any portion of it. And beside, demonstrations of this sort at this time can do no good. The Goliath is in possession of the Capitol—they must be driven out. Democratic States which wheeled out of line 1840, and have since given demonstrations of their determination to wheel into ranks again, must be brought back and confirmed in their first love. Principles are to be asserted and maintained, while heresies are to be repudiated. With all this work on hand, it is certainly premature to urge with unreasonable zeal, the claims of any one of our distinguished men for the Presidency to the exclusion of others. Fortunately there are those among them, any one of whom we should delight to honor. From among them, the Convention will make a selection; and we have sufficient confidence in that body, coming as they will, direct from the people, to say in advance, that its nominations shall receive our hearty and unflinching support. [Southern Tribune.]

COMPLIMENT TO VIRGINIA.

EXTRACT of a Speech delivered by W. F. DANCY, Esq., before the Citizens of North Carolina.

"Amidst this scene of strife and confusion, there was one State which quailed not before the blast, which stood unshaken amidst the storms of political adversity—that State was Virginia. First and earliest to succor the throes of patriotism, she was the last to desert the infant Goddess of Liberty after its birth. She directed its tottering footsteps, sustained its feeble efforts, and sheltered it from the rude blasts of arbitrary authority. No State, at this day yields more moral force in the Confederacy. Her power and influence are felt and acknowledged in the most remote borders of the Republic. For fifty years has she continued to pronounce the same unaltered and unalterable decree in favor of her immortal doctrine of State Rights. Despising the low ambition and miserable intrigues of party and party men, she has attained a rank in the scale of States which others have vainly endeavored to reach. Lo! king to the Constitution is the great charter of our rights, and the source of our highest interest and concern, when confined within the sphere of its enumerated powers, upward and onward she moves, protected by the impenetrable axis of her principles as pure as the mountain atmosphere that sweeps by the base of her own consecrated Monticello. She is emphatically the parent of States, the mother and nurse of the Republic. Her Madison and her Jefferson, names yet undimmed by the lapse of ages, will stand as conspicuous landmarks on the boundaries of the Constitution, to guide the ship of State amidst the rocks and quicksands of titanic construction, as long as the Republic shall be numbered among the free States of the world! Ancient and illustrious old Commonwealth!

Among the faithless—faithful only she, Among the innumerable false—unmoved; Unshaken—unswerving—unterrified! Nor number—nor example with her wrought.

To swerve from truth, or change her constant mind, Tho' single. From amidst them forth she passed. On those proud States to swift destruction doomed.

"Virginia was the first to throw herself in the breach. The vestal flame of patriotism, kindled by the glowing eloquence of Henry, yet burned on her altars. At her suggestion the States proceeded to appoint delegates, who assembled in Philadelphia in May, 1787; and after several months of calm and tranquil deliberation, in which all

conflicting interests and political animosities were sacrificed on the altar of public good—laid, broad and deep, the foundation of our political fabric by adopting our present Constitution of Government.—After a lapse of six thousand years, the United States present the only example of a nation, unattacked by foreign force, and undisturbed by domestic insurrection, peacefully assembling and calmly deciding on the form of Government under which they would prefer to live. Man, no longer blinded by the slavish superstition of bygone times, looks upon Government as a mystical science, a secret known only to the initiated; but he sees every where, in the improved and altered condition of the people, the practical operation of its blessings mingled with that—

Well-tempered liberty, The last and largest boon to social man."

SLAVE TRADE.

The British philanthropists and their coadjutors in this country, have always represented that we were the great supporters of this "iniquitous traffic"—that the American flag was prostituted daily and hourly to this purpose. The proportions in which the two nations have contributed to it, are well exhibited by the following declaration of Lord Brougham, in a recent speech in Parliament, which was not denied.

Lord Brougham declared that "the men who supplied nearly all the capital embarked in this traffic—the men whose ingenuity defeated every attempt to put it down—the men under whose auspices it was now flourishing to an unprecedented extent, were British merchants."

PROSPECTUS OF THE Independent Democrat.

It is proposed to publish, weekly, in the town of Canton, Madison county, Mississippi, a newspaper under the above title.

The Democrat will aim to present its readers with the latest news of the day on subjects of general importance, and especially on matters of commerce and finance. Such proceedings of Congress as may be of general interest to the public will be faithfully chronicled, and the speeches of distinguished members of Congress, on interesting subjects will be frequently published. It will be devoted to the interests of Agriculture and the Arts; and to the dissemination of moral and political truth; but its leading character will be that of a political journal, the object of which will be to contribute, as far as it may, towards the advancement and permanent triumph of the principles of the Democratic party. Any other Tariff than one which is strictly for revenue, whether it be proposed under the name of "protection" or of "discrimination with a view to protection," it will ever oppose as being not only unjust, oppressive and degrading to the South, but palpably, deliberately and dangerously unconstitutional. The re-establishment of a National Bank it will also oppose as forbidden by the history, the spirit and the terms of the federal compact—disastrous to the true agricultural and commercial interest of the country, and fearfully dangerous to public liberty. Against the whole system of chartered banking, it will war, as being anti-republican, destructive of the natural equality of the rights of men, and based on principles so false as must necessarily produce ruin in the end. The corruptions of existing institutions of this kind will be carefully watched and promptly exposed. In a word it will be the aim of the Editor, in his department to call the attention of his countrymen back to first and fundamental principles—to heal the wound of the Constitution and preserve it from further violation—to defend the rights of the States and restrict the powers of the General Government, already too overgrown, to the standard of the constitution, and thereby arrest the perhaps too fatal tendency of the Government towards centralism and monarchy.

The Democrat will swear absolute and unconditional fealty to no party. No party trammels shall ever prevent it from pointing out the errors of the men and measures of the Democratic party, if any there may be, or from commending the measures of the Whig party, when our opinion they can be spared by the great standard of political truth. Its course will be moderate yet firm. Towards the party opposed to it, it will be fair candid and just. Its appeals will be addressed to the reason and patriotism of our Whig brethren as the only arguments fit to be addressed to American citizens.

In a short time the two great parties of the country will have fairly entered the lists to struggle for victory at the next Presidential election. It is highly important that a Democratic press should be established at this point, now, that we may clear away the underbrush, and be ready for the conflict. We are happy to have it in our power to say that sufficient patronage has already been secured to warrant the promise of our first number sometime in the early part of September; arrangements have accordingly been made to that effect. The terms of subscription have been made proportionate to the hardness of the times, and it is hoped are such as will give the Democrat an extended circulation.

TERMS.

The Independent Democrat will be printed on a large Imperial sheet, with beautiful type, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, in advance, after the receipt of the first number.

JOHN HANDY, Editor. September, 1843.

PROSPECTUS TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE United States Magazine, AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

Vol. XI., Commencing July, 1842. JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, Editor.

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangements, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers about *Seventy-five per cent.*

The Editor expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation is not to be applied. Among them may be particularly named: Bancroft, J. F. Cooper, Amos Kendall, Whittier, Sedgwick, Gilpin, Butler, Parke Godwin, Hawthorne, Davezac, Fausberg, A. H. Everett, Brownson, Camerling, J. L. Stephens, Tilden, Tassier, Emes, Bryant, Cass, C. J. Ingersoll, Miss Sedgwick.

The monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent criticisms during the past year in themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand.

An arrangement has been made, by which the BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW, edited by Mr. Brownson, will be merged in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages. It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—those to most readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence; and that it has been agreed under the circumstances that these contributions shall be independent of the usual liabilities to editorial revision and control—the author alone having a similar responsibility for whatever peculiarity of view they may contain, as though appearing in the original work, which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.

Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.

The portraits with which it is intended to illustrate the numbers of the ensuing year, and which will be executed in a fine style of engraving, by J. L. Dick, of this city, are those of Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Hon. Silas Wright, of New York, Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Hon. J. C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Hon. T. H. Benton, of Missouri, Hon. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi, Hon. T. Sedgwick, of Massachusetts, Hon. C. C. Camerling, of New York, Hon. Gov. Dorr, of Rhode Island, and Hon. Gov. Porter, of Pennsylvania; with two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; and also of others of "home production," according to the facility of procuring portraits from abroad.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.—The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above Magazine, pledge themselves that it shall be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Washington. It will also be sent by the most rapid conveyances to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive Publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.

To promote the popular objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as of others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of *Five Dollars per annum, in all cases in advance*; while in mechanical arrangement, and in size, quantity of matter, &c., the United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least, with the leading monthly of England. Each number will contain one hundred and twelve pages, closely printed in double columns, from bourgeois type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper; thus giving to the work an increase in the amount of matter of over seventy-five per cent. The Portraits for the coming year, one of which will be given in each number, will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. L. Dick, which will be accompanied with an original biography; a feature in the plan, which it would be impossible to give in a work of this kind, without the most liberal and extensive support—as they could not be furnished without an outlay of at least \$2,500 per annum.

Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for four subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.

Committees or Societies on remitting to the Publishers \$50 in current New York funds, can receive thirteen copies of the work.

Remittances may be made by enclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a Postmaster. Bank notes that pass current in business generally in the State of New York, will be received.

The Democratic Review will be punctually delivered free of expense to subscribers in the principal cities of the Union on the first of the month, and forwarded to mail subscribers and agents on the 25th of the month preceding publication.

All communications for the Editor to be addressed (post paid) to

J. & H. G. LANGLEY, Publishers, 57, Chatham St. New York.